

5/18 RTS

10/516543  
DT05 Rec'd PCT/PTO 0 2 DEC 2004

2002P08935WOUS

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Description

Pile compartment for flat postal articles

5 The invention relates to a pile compartment for flat postal articles, according to the preamble of claim 1.

Sorting systems for flat postal articles having appropriate pile compartments in which the postal  
10 articles are sorted are at present still often emptied manually, that is to say the sorted piles of postal articles are transferred by hand from the sorting system into mail containers. The postal articles are in each case led into the pile compartments by a piling  
15 mechanism.

Arranged in the pile compartment is a linearly guided pile support, which guides the end of the pile and prevents the pile tipping over. For the purpose of  
20 manual emptying, this pile support is pivoted rotationally upward out of the pile and lowered into the pile again further forward, close to or at the piling point. In this case, it has both a supporting and a separating function (separating blade). The part  
25 separated in this way can then be removed manually from the pile compartment. Here, only quantities or else part lengths that can be handled easily can be removed and transferred into delivery containers. Depending on the dexterity of the operating staff, one or more  
30 accesses are therefore required to the compartment, together with the operating time associated with this.

Modern letter sorting systems currently already reach average peak throughputs of up to 45 000 postal  
35 articles per hour (200 mm long postal articles). Future high-end sorters will have still higher throughputs. Emptying the pile compartments thus either requires more operating staff (uneconomic) in the case of manual

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operation or, in automated operation, semiautomatic or fully automatic auxiliary apparatus for the emptying into the transport containers.

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Partly or fully automated systems need adaptations of the pile compartments designed for purely manual emptying. The pile supports (separating blades) previously used and capable of being pivoted upwards, with their simple geometry, have the critical disadvantage that, as the supports are pivoted out, they pull postal articles out of the stack on account of the friction between support and pile of postal articles, and thus lead to functional disruptions. A fully automated process which completes the same function is thus highly susceptible to disruptions.

In JP 09-086 771 A a pile compartment for flat postal articles is described which has

- a pile bottom and a pile wall perpendicular thereto, on which the postal articles rest in the pile compartment,
- a pile support which can be displaced in an approximately horizontal piling direction along the pile wall and holds the pile, and
- a slot in the pile bottom with a projection from the pile support that engages therein.

Furthermore, GB patent 1 303 135 discloses a piling device for flat objects to be piled on edge, in which the pile support can be lowered downward into the plane of the pile bottom.

When these piling devices are emptied into a subsequent holder by displacing the pile, it is not ensured that individual postal articles slip downward at the end of the piling devices.

The invention is based on the object of providing a pile compartment having a part support for piles of flat postal articles in an upright position in which, during the emptying and the displacement of the pile, no postal articles are removed from the composite pile.

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According to the invention, the object is achieved by a pile compartment having the features as claimed in claim 1.

5 The pile support is designed such that it can be lowered downward into the plane of the pile bottom at the end of the pile compartment. The pile bottom is at least partly profiled and the pile support is designed such that it meshes with the bottom profile via its  
10 surface which slides on the pile bottom and, in its raised state, prevents the pile falling over. As a result, no postal article is carried along upward, and thin postal articles cannot slip between pile support and pile bottom during displacement, because of the  
15 tothing.

Advantageous refinements of the invention are illustrated in the subclaims.

20 The action of lowering the pile support can be carried out in various advantageous ways.  
For example, the pile support can be designed such that it can be lowered downward into the plane of the pile bottom at the end of the pile compartment in the piling  
25 direction. Then, in the pivoted-down state, the pile support performs the function of the pile bottom in relation to bridging, in order that the pile can be pushed onto a following supporting surface without interruption. For this purpose, another supporting  
30 mechanism, which is moved down from above but which is not a subject of the invention, performs the task of the pile support.

It is also advantageous if the pile support can be  
35 moved vertically at the end of the pile bottom and, at its upper edge, has a part which is aligned approximately parallel to the pile bottom when it is

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moved down, in order to bridge the gap between the pile bottom and a following supporting surface. In this case, the terminating edge of the pile bottom in the piling direction is also profiled, and that surface of  
5 the pile support which faces the profiled terminating edge of the pile bottom as it is moved vertically is profiled

in such a way that it meshes with the profiled edge of the pile bottom when moved downward. As a result of this intermeshing profiling, no postal article can slip between pile bottom and pile support.

5 The vertical movement of the pile support can advantageously be implemented by pivoting the pile support in the plane of the pile bottom, perpendicularly with respect to the piling direction. In order to prevent the postal articles slipping away  
10 from the pile wall, the pile bottom advantageously has a sawtooth profile, the steep flanks being oriented toward the pile wall. As a result, the postal articles remain caught on the steep flanks.

15 It is also advantageous if the surface of that part of the pile support which is aligned approximately parallel to the pile base when pivoted down has the same surface profile as the pile base.

20 In the following text, the invention will be explained in more detail in an exemplary embodiment, using the drawing, in which:

FIG 1 shows a perspective illustration of a pile  
25 compartment with a pile of postal articles held by a pivotable pile support;

FIG 2 shows the perspective illustration of a pile  
30 compartment, the end of the pile being located at the end of the pile compartment and the pile support having been pivoted partly downward;

FIG 3 shows a perspective illustration of a pile  
35 compartment corresponding to FIG 2, the pile support having been pivoted completely downward;

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FIG 4 shows an enlarged illustration of the pile support in the pile compartment;

5 FIG 5 shows a partial illustration of the pile compartment with the pile support pivoted partly down and a view of the profiled side.

According to FIG 1, the postal articles 1 are transported one after another in an upright position in a covering belt system, clamped in between transport belts 2, along pile compartments 5 located beside one another and belonging to a sorting machine. Each pile compartment 5 comprises a pile bottom 7 and a pile wall 6 perpendicular thereto. Before each pile compartment 15 5 there is a diverter arrangement having a diverter flipper 3 in order to remove postal articles specifically in accordance with the destination addresses. By means of a piling device 4 known per se, which will not be explained specifically here, the postal articles 1 are led into the respective pile compartment 5 onto a pile support 8 or onto the last postal article of a pile 11 already present. There, they are braked and aligned on the pile wall 6. The pile support 8 is designed such that it can be 25 displaced along the pile wall 6 counter to a spring force oriented toward the piling point and can be pivoted into the plane of the pile bottom.

As can be seen in FIG 1, the pile bottom 7 is designed to be profiled in sawtooth form, the sawtooth flanks running parallel to the pile wall 6 and the steep flanks facing the pile wall 6. On its underside sliding on the pile bottom 7, the pile support 8 has the same profiling (FIG 4), so that the two profiles intermesh. As a result, no thin and flexible postal articles 1 can slip between pile bottom 7 and pile support 8, and bouncing or sliding back from the pile wall 6 is largely avoided. In order to have

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sufficient space for the pivoting joint, the pile wall 6 has a set-back part in this lower region.



During piling, the movement component of the postal articles 1 oriented along the pile wall 6 generates a force which displaces the pile support 8 away from the piling point, counter to the spring force. Once the

5 pile 11 with the pile support 8 has reached the end of the pile compartment 5, either because the pile 11 is appropriately large or because the pile 11 held by the piling device 4 and the pile support 8 has been displaced accordingly by moving the piling device 4

10 with the aid of a thrust rod 10 connected to the latter, the pile support 8 is pivoted down in accordance with FIGS 2 and 3, in order to be able to displace the pile 11 onto a following supporting surface 12. In order that the postal articles 1 from

15 the pile 11 do not fall into the gap between pile bottom 7 and supporting surface 12, the pile support 8 has at its upper edge a part 9 which, in the lower end position, is aligned approximately parallel to the pile bottom 7 and, when the pile support 8 is pivoted

20 completely down, bridges the gap, overlapping the supporting surface 12. Since thin postal articles 1 could also slip between pile bottom 7 and pile support 8, both the terminating edge 15 of the pile bottom 7 in the piling direction and that surface 16 of the pile

25 support 8 which faces the terminating edge 15 during pivoting are profiled in such a way that they intermesh. The profile is likewise of sawtooth form, the profile on the side of the pile support running in a circular arc because of the pivoting movement.

30 The postal articles 1 would therefore have to run with their narrow sides in this sawtooth profile in order to get between the edge of the pile bottom and the pile support 8, but this does not happen because of their inherent stiffness. Before the pile support 8 is

35 pivoted downward at the end of the pile compartment 5, an external supporting mechanism, not illustrated, is moved beside the stack support 8. When the stack support is pivoted down, the supporting mechanism takes

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over the pile 11 and then moves onward under control as  
the pile 11 is moved further. Once all the postal  
articles 1 from the pile 11 are located on the  
supporting surface 12, supporting fingers 14 are moved  
5 upward through the cutouts 13

and then support the pile 11, so that the piling device  
4 can be brought into the initial position again.